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MANUFACTURED DAILY—

SODA WATER in Bombay Sized Bottles,
LEMONADE,

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GINGER ALE, Belfast flavour,

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WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands,
all of which are excellent quality and
good value for the money.The same being specially selected by our
London House, and brought direct from the most
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best
growths at moderate prices.In ordering, it is only necessary to state the
name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use).

Per doz. Per
Case. Bot.A Alto Douro, good quality,
Green Capsule.....\$10 \$1.00B Vintage, superior quality,
Red Capsule.....12 1.10C Fine Old Vintage, superior
quality, Black Seal Capsule.....14 1.25D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra
superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner
wine, Green Capsule.....6 0.50B Superior Pale Dry, dinner
wine, Green Seal Capsule.....7.50 0.75C Maximilian, Pale Natural
Sherry, White Capsule.....10 1.00C C Superior Old Dry, Pale
Natural Sherry, Red Seal
Capsule.....10 1.10D Very Superior Old Pale Dry,
choice old Wine, White
Seal Capsule.....12 1.10E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry,
very finest quality, Black
Seal Capsule (Old Bot-
tled).....14 1.25

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret,
Red Capsule.....\$4 \$4.50

B St. Etienne, Red Capsule.....4.50 5.00

C St. Julien, Red Capsule.....7 7.50

D La Rose, Red Capsule.....11 12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS
IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red
Capsule.....\$13 \$1.20B Superior Very Old Cognac,
Red Capsule.....15 1.40C Very Old Liqueur Cognac,
Red Capsule.....20 1.75D Hennessy's Finest Very Old
Liqueur Cognac, 1873
Vintage, Red Capsule.....30 2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Cap-
sule.....8 0.75B Watson's Glenlivet, Mellow
Blend, Blue Capsule with
Name and Trade Mark.....8 0.75C Watson's Glenlivet, Mellow
Blend, Blue Capsule with
Name and Trade Mark.....8 0.75D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of
the Finest Scotch Malt
Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....10 1.00E Watson's Very Old Liqueur
Scotch Whisky, Gold
Capsule.....12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green
Capsule.....8 0.75B John Jameson's Fine Old,
Green Capsule.....10 1.00C John Jameson's Very Fine
Old, Green Capsule.....12 1.10Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine
old, Red Capsule, with
Name.....10 1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Cap-
sule.....4.50 0.40B Fine Unswartened, White
Capsule.....4.50 0.40

C Fine A. V. H. G. e. v. a.....4.25 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet
capsule.....12 1.00

Good Leonard Island.....\$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino,
Curacao, Heering's Cherry Cordial,
Chantrelle, Dr. Slegers' Angostura,
Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

For Sale.

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(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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Printer's Hill

Hongkong, January 23rd 1892.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Hongkong Telegraph"
Office, and not to the Editor.Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and
not to individual members of the staff.Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication, but as evidence of good faith.The columns of the "Hongkong Telegraph" will always
be open for the free discussion of all questions
affecting public interests. It must be distinctly understood that
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for
insertion in this day's issue not later than "Three O'Clock" as it
is not to be published until the evening of the day.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a
fixed period will be continued until discontinued.The "Hongkong Telegraph" has the largest circulation of any
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the
best medium for Advertisements. Terms are based on application.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is published daily at 5.30 p.m.

Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their
copies before 6.30 will be obliged by not communicating with the
Manager.Subscriptions to The "Hongkong Telegraph" are respectfully
requested that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1892.

A WEARINESS OF THE FLESH.

CONSTANT dropping wears away a stone. It may be,
but the dropping is unconsciously wearisome work, especially when the
stone is very thick. The truth of this fact has been very
tendously emphasized in the matter of Hongkong lawbreakers, who have
exhibited, as a rule, a thick-headed inability to understand, perverse enough
to dishearten the most enthusiastic reformer. The experience of times past has been
that when the Government has made up its mind to do something, then something
is immediately done in such a frantic hurry that nobody has time to see exactly
what that something is; but, conversely, when the Government has not *voluntarily*
made up its mind to do anything, then the Government's position is like Shylock's—
There is no power in the tongue of man
To alter me; I stay here—
—doing nothing, except drawing pay and taking long holidays. And if anything
has had to be brought before the notice of these Hongkong Governments, especially
anything of plain and self-evident necessity, the amount of hammering and dogged
persecution regulate in order to convince these passed cadets, and promoted clerks
was simply terrible to contemplate. Talking philosophy to a dead donkey is
not less fruitful of results than trying to wake up a Government, overcome by the
opiate of official routine, and weighed down by the incubus of Downing Street.
The Colonial Office is ignorant, of course, on every point of detail affecting
far-distant colonies; nothing better can be expected, and we cannot blame people at the other end of the earth if they do not know our affairs as well as we do; but those who are among us, whose duty it is to act as intermediaries between the Hongkong public and the Colonial Office, must know something of our affairs, and must make some effort to use their knowledge; and if they fail, as they have in times past so dimly and persistently failed, then they must be kept awake somehow, and kept up to the mark, even if at their best they are only up to the level of a type-writer. The late Mr. Sistrup was probably during life a member of some Government; and when he departed to the other place he was made, on the principle of Dante's "Inferno," a Government reformer, with the uphill mission of trying to make progress against a dead-weight of official inertia.

Just now, however, Hongkong is being treated to quite a delightful change from the usual tedious perversity. An infusion of new blood, of excellent quality, has worked wonders with the Council. A Governor of unflinching tact and astuteness,

a Colonial Secretary who knows his business to perfection, an Attorney General who is at any rate devoted to his work, an Acting Treasurer whose only fault is his extreme youth and his official servility, a Harbour Master who is sufficiently stupid to work out his own destruction and get himself smothered, a Registrar General who, though he has none of the subtlety needed for his position among the Chinese, does at least mean well—these form the present Government, and we confidently anticipate excellent results, as soon as it has had time to make itself at home with local politics. There is a little danger that the two newest and most important members of the official phalanx might be disposed to rely too much on their assistants who have been in the Colony a little longer, and their theoretical superiority of knowledge might lead to mistakes; but so far this would appear not to have occurred, as the Governor has in most cases so carefully chosen his course that we simply cannot find fault, and when the *Telegraph* cannot find fault, something wonderful is in the air.As instances of the quick perception, good judgment, and cautious modesty of Sir W. Robinson, we may mention his utterances on the finances of the Colony. Hardly had he been in Hongkong long enough to recover from his voyage blither when he found that the Colony was in serious straits, in spite of what Governor Des Vortex and Mr. Kelly had said. Pecuniary difficulty can be solved in two ways—raising more money, and spending less; from his position, it followed that His Excellency naturally and wisely first thought of raising a loan; but when he found that the weight of commercial opinion was not in its favour, he was willing to defer to that opinion without making a fuss. Again, the Governor has shown, by his tone in all the proceedings of Council, that he had at once understood and appreciated Mr. WHITEHEAD, whom, for some incomprehensible reason, everybody seems to have misunderstood hitherto. The new Colonial Secretary, too, by his courteous, complete, and business-like answers to all questions, has avoided all the friction which disgraced the Council during the last two years, and at present the legislative machine is working beautifully. On the launch question the Government has taken a correct position, admitting some defects in the Shipping Ordinance of 1891, and promising to remedy them; though still we should like to see some definite announcement that all launches will be treated fairly, instead of making, as at present seems likely, an inglorious distinction between those which work for their owners and those which work for their hirers. The so-called "private" launches do just the same work as any other; they tow vessels, they carry coolies and *fatpans* alike, they take a little cargo sometimes, they are run by means of steam boilers and machinery, they are manned by Chinese, and they are kept in order as well as may be by fallible human beings whose interest, be they Chinese or English, is to get all they can for as little money as possible. We trust the Government to see that no injustice is done in this respect, and we feel sure that this trust is not misplaced. For the rest, there is plenty of work to be done; the adoption of the retrenchment scheme of Mr. WHITEHEAD is inevitable, and only the temporary nature of Major-General BAKER's position as Administrator prevented him from accepting it. The Po Leung Kuk is in a fair way to be properly dealt with, to be fairly and impartially investigated, and rewarded honestly according to its merits, whatever they may be. Here, by the way, great care will need to be exercised in order to ensure that the Commissioners appointed at the last meeting of Council are not hoodwinked, as Mr. STUART LOCKHART seems to have been. A case in the police court to-day (not yet finished) shows that the Registrar-General's district watchmen and the police—some of them—have been taking money regularly from casino-keepers to hoodwink the authorities, and succeeded in keeping them in blissful ignorance, until an internal quarrel led to treachery among the conspirators. It is exceedingly difficult to get at the truth in these cases, and it would be an immense advantage if the Commission could have the assistance of Mr. FIELDING CLARK, to preside over the taking of evidence. In fact, his help would be so valuable that probably, on the principle of contraries, they will not ask for it. This, however, remains to be seen. As to the other questions waiting for treatment—the espionage of the harbour, the increase of facilities for the free expansion of trade, the threatened further decrease in revenue from opium, and other matters, we may rest assured that they will all be satisfactorily handled in good time—at least, as satisfactorily as the Constitution of Crown Colonies will allow. For though our system of government is open to many very serious objections, our present Governor and Colonial Secretary are skilful engineers, who can smoothly and successfully work a machine which is long past use, and which in the hands of less able men would break down so badly as to necessitate the introduction of a new one. But even a bad and rotten constitution works well under such men as these.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES.

London, April 23rd.

Mr. Goschen has stated that since 1887, a sum of nearly fourteen millions sterling has been expended on the naval defences of the country.

BULGARIA, TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

April 16th.

The Bulgarian Government has sent a note to the Porte, claiming the release of the three of the arrested authors of the murder of Dr. Volovitch, said to be at the instance of Russia, and requests the Porte to demand their extradition.

Bulgaria also asks that Prince Ferdinand may be formally recognised as the ruler of Bulgaria.

RUSSIA SEEKS TO INCREASE HER INFLUENCE IN PERSIA.

April 15th.

Russia has offered to advance £500,000 at 6 per cent, on the security of the Customs revenue of Persia, to enable that country to pay the tobacco monopoly indemnity and thus free itself from pecuniary obligation to Great Britain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REBELS IN INDIA is how the *New York Herald* announces the Pahang troubles.THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* left Singapore for this port on the 25th inst., at 5 a.m.THE United States men-of-war *Alliance* and *Lancaster* were both at Nagasaki when the mail left that port.

THERE is a whole-back steamer now building at Duluth; "The World's Fair Passenger Boat," 500 feet in length.

ARRIVALS to-day: 5 German steamers, 3 British and 1 Chinese. Clearances: 13 German, 1 British and 1 Spanish steamer and 1 American sailing ship.

THE *Fathma* has been docked at Kowloon for annual overhaul and in consequence the *Homam* is making double trips to and from the fair City of Rams.

A VERY interesting critical essay on Chinese and Oriental poetry was delivered by Dr. Edkins before the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society on the 22nd.

CAPTAIN of Coasting steamer—Who's the fellow who sneaked on board just now?

Chief Officer—Shit! He's a prominent Hongkong millionaire going to Shanghai for the benefit of his health.

WE are glad to hear that to-day Mr. Eddy, the officer who was severely wounded by pirates on board the *Namoa* some months ago, has so far recovered from the operation for the extraction of bone splinters in the right arm as to be able to resume duty in the Douglas Company as second officer of the *Haidin*.A MARINE named Michael James Woods, from H.M.S. *Pallas*, fell overboard from a sampan at Shanghai on the 14th inst. and was drowned. The body was afterwards found and interred on the 23rd, with full naval honours. Another body was also found in the river, supposed to be that of the boatwain of the German gunboat *Wolf*.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Regt. will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, this evening, commencing at 8 p.m.:—

Overture—"La Duet d'Orleans".....Auber.

Section—"Le Phosphore".....Meyerbeer.

Section—"The Children".....Meyerbeer.

Section—"Favourite".....Meyerbeer.

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the Mekong Valley region the question of the merits and demerits of that Land of Promise have again come to the front. Mr. Berkett, it may be mentioned, is probably one of the most prominent of British consular officials, and has, in his recent expedition, attracted attention to himself by the able manner in which he has drawn up Trade Reports in recent years on the Land of the White Elephant.

Whether the Siamese are likely to maintain their sway over the Laos States is, of course, doubtful and there are many, amongst them, not a few Frenchmen, who consider that it would indeed be well for the inhabitants of this region were the Siamese darkness which has for ages enveloped that magnificent valley in its sable mantle dispelled, the country thrown open to free trade, and its people, now steeped in ignorance and savagery, brought under the control of some great and civilized Power. *En passant* it may be stated that but one conclusion can be drawn from the energy displayed by France on Siam's eastern frontier and should long ago have been foreseen by Siam's statesmen, who, instead of taking the bull by the horns, long ago and strengthening the position of the north and north-eastern frontiers, have flattered away their time and resources in a manner which verges on criminal negligence of the interests of the subjects of King Chulalongkorn, and of his interests also.

The attitude of the Siamese on this Mekong Valley question will doubtless be likened to Nero fiddling on top of the burning city of Rome. It was, however, an example of masterly inactivity leading to marked success—succeeding in being, as of yore, to late. Of one thing we may rest assured, and it is that, given a beneficent Governor backed up by sufficient troops to enforce his decrees, we should soon hear but little of slave-hunting, lawlessness, rapacity, and 'squabbling' by petty officials and swarms of Buddhist priests. It is equally certain that then and not till then will justice be dealt out with impartiality, and that the lives and property of the people will be safe from molestation and spoliation.

What Mr. Berkett said about his journey to a reporter is true set forth in our Bangkok contemporary. I left here for Korat at the beginning of December, but instead of taking the ordinary route, via Saraburi, I went with the Governor of Ubon by way of the old high-road through Kabin and Siaphon—a long detour to the east. For the purposes of the journey, it was most uninteresting and unproductive country, until I reached the Korat hills, which range one behind another, and are almost impassable, except in one or two places, although only some 3,000 feet high. On the northern side I entered the Korat plateau, comprising the whole of the Eastern Laos States, and extending two-thirds of the way to Luang Prabang. This region is as flat as a pancake, and fairly open, except for a certain kind of tree which is found everywhere, and the edge of the big jungle which is hard and heavy, and is cut through by the natives. It might be worth lumbering when railway communication is opened. The inhabitants are few, and are all white-bellied Laos (that is to say, not tattooed) who settled there after the rebellion of 1827 drove them from Wien-san, in the north. They are chiefly devil worshippers—as indeed were most of the people I saw, being only a few Buddhists, comparatively speaking. I saw traces of Brahmanism in some parts, though the chief product is salt, the whole region being covered by the efflorescence. It is largely exported from Korat and Luang Prabang. There is very little else produced; the people only raise what they need, and hardly that. They resemble the Siamese very much, and are peaceable folk, although decoys used to be plentiful around Korat before Mr. R. H. Prince Sanprisiak took vigorous measures. As far as I could see there is not much to be made of the country. As I was in building a railway from Bangkok to Korat, unless it is carried on to Nong-khai, 211 miles further north. Between here and Korat there is nothing to feed it, really, but if Chinamen can be induced to settle in the Eastern Laos States to any extent, and agriculture is carried on extensively, then it would be remunerative. There would be no difficulty in carrying on to Nong-khai—there is already a broad highway cleared, twenty-five or thirty yards broad, and passable almost everywhere, even in the rainy season. H. R. H. Prince Frachack, the Commissioner at Nong-khai, is strongly desirous of having the line carried on to his province. Nong-khai is fertile, and needs a railway to carry away the tobacco, cotton, salt, etc. There is not much rice grown, but an important item is the bark of a species of tree which is mixed with betel-nut. What surprised me especially is that those States were to be the extent of the Siamese influence, apparently administering the Government very satisfactorily. The people seemed to have heard of Bangkok, but had no idea where it was situated. I went with Prince Frachack from Korat to Nong-khai, and from there to Wien-san, the most interesting spot I visited. It was formerly a walled town, but decayed after the rebellion in 1827. It is now reviving, however, the tendency among the people to Nong-khai, I set off on the 6th January on the Mekong on a boat or a mile journey to Saigon. I had a double boat, some six feet long, which got awamped about the second day after I started. The boatmen, divided for my guns and papers, but a lot of photographs that I had taken were spoiled. Although there was plenty of water my voyage down the river was delayed very much by the frequent sandbars, and had to leave the boat and go on foot to Ubon on the second day. Ubon I found a very thriving place; its Governor, Phya Rachasena, being a thoroughly energetic and progressive nobleman. There was actually a saw-mill, a photographic studio, and a printing-press there, and the Governor had also a couple of fair-sized steam-launches on the river, the Mouss, they were twin-screw boats, and had been carried overland to the river the same way that I had come. They can only run between May and November, but they are extremely useful, as they run to Korat in about four days, whereas the bullock-carts used by the Chinese traders take quite three weeks to do the journey. Post-offices were being opened along the Mekong by an official sent by Prince Frachack, who accompanied me part of the way, but they will only be of use to the Siamese officials for a long time. I did not go far from the river anywhere except near Ubon, but everywhere I noticed the fact that the population was extremely sparse and poor. They have had three bad years, and everywhere there is distress. Conditions improved as I got down to Bassac, however, though there is very little produce to export, and therefore no means of purchasing European manufactures. I saw the store that Mr. Macoy opened a couple of years ago—the *Comptoir Francaise*—long closed. Even down towards Bassac I found the places marked on the map only consisting of about a hundred families, living in thatched huts, and growing barely enough to support themselves. At Khong I saw the French steam-launch *Argus* lying high and dry, propped up among the rocks of the rapids, and with only a native crew on board. There is a chance of her getting through this year; I heard she has passed the worst part. Beyond that, and a few missionaries at Ubon and elsewhere, I saw no signs of the French until I reached the frontier. Thence I quickly made my way to Saigon without incident.

A LATTER-DAY FABLE.

COMMUNICATED.

The great Doctor Rantecantus was a man of burly frame. As in clear water face answered to face, so clothes are emblematic of the inner man. Therefore he arrayed himself in sober black, the only sure proof of a reverend mind, and eschewed checks and coloured neck-cloths, the symbols of carnal, horse-racing propensities. On the Sabbath he walked abroad with measured tread and looked benevolently mournful, as he reflected on the wickedness of those that go down to the sea in ships; for on the seventh day they are not idle, nor do they take in all sail on the previous night. Now verily the labourer is worthy of his hire, and usually of a good deal more too—in his own opinion. So at least was Rantecantus. And, forasmuch as the true sign of respectability is a fair round belly, he, to cloak out his income and aid him to a noble presence, sold a drug of great price to the Unregenerate. But behind there was a leader of the Unregenerate who said, "Nay, my people shall not be wretched with this drug, nor degrade themselves by the use of it, and then, with thy canting, middle-class, high-flutin' emissaries, be gone!" Then was Rantecantus sorely grieved, and he spread out his hands with holy horror and rebuked the Unregenerate and said unto him: "Thou hast spoken blasphemy, and furthermore thou sayest that thou canst not see through a stone wall and art proud of thine ignorance; but I will teach thee all things. Thou shalt love thine enemies, and if one smite thee on the one cheek turn to him the other also. And because thou art exceeding proud and hast spoken disdainfully, to teach thee humility it is right that thy people buy my drug; and because thou art lacking in love that also will I teach thee." But the Unregenerate answered: "I will have none, neither of thee nor thine!" Then was Rantecantus very wroth, and he smote him upon the right cheek, and smote him upon the left cheek, and smote him upon the thigh, and cried with a loud voice, saying: "Thou idolatrous beast, I must needs teach thee the religion of love! Thou lying, hypocritical knave, think not thou canst deceive me with false words! I wouldst injure the elect and deprive me of my just dues, therefore hast thou refused my drug. But it is meet that thy should prosper and that my income be not curtailed, so look that thy people buy much of it; else will I smite thee again, even as I have smitten thee already, and yet harder!" And it came to pass, after many days, that the Unregenerate said within himself: "If my people must needs buy this drug, 'twere better that I should manufacture it myself, for thus much silver would be saved." And he did so. Then Rantecantus arose early in the morning and went out to his dung-hill and crowded with a very loud voice, saying: "Is it not even as I said unto you? This fellow hath a lying tongue and is a cunning artificer of reasons, but now it is made manifest that his heart is set wholly on injuring the elect!"

In the north the Unregenerate was a man of deep devices, crafty in many things. He had read in the books of old, that it is in the eating that the pudding is proven. Therefore he went unto the emissary of Rantecantus and smote him upon the cheek and took his cloak from him, and looked that the emissary would turn to him the other cheek and give unto him his cloak also. But the emissary turned his back upon him, and did unto Rantecantus and cried out with a bitter voice: "O generation of vipers! Have I not lived in an eight-roomed house and begat sons and daughters, all for their sake, and lo! they have set upon me and beaten me! Of a truth it is written: 'Cast not thy pearls before swine, else will they turn again and rear thee!'" Then the anger of Rantecantus waxed very hot and his face was changed, and he sought out the Unregenerate and smote him yet again. And the Unregenerate was sore puzzled and much distressed, and said within his heart: "All men are liars, even the ancients have deceived me, for it is not in the eating that the pudding is proven, but in the beauty of the plates and of the plates!"—N. C. Daily News.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Nanking Viceroy arrived at Yangchow on the afternoon of the 18th instant and was to review the forces there on the following day. He would then proceed to Taikiangpoo.

A telegram from Yangchow states that the Nanking Viceroy took his departure from that city on the 20th inst., when he embarked for the Wu and Hui districts.

A disastrous fire which destroyed forty houses and was attended with loss of life, occurred in a small town near Ningpo on the night of the 14th inst. The sufferers by the fire are all well-to-do farmers in that region.

Admiral Ting and his fleet started yesterday morning for the S.thern ports. The squadron will return to this port some time in the middle of the 5th moon. Part of the fleet will then proceed to Japan and the other vessels to Corea.

A feeding tank at the works of the Canton Electric Light Company exploded a short time ago, and broke down the walls of the building. Two persons who were in the room were badly scalded and bruised, and had to be conveyed to the hospital for treatment.

In the recent engagements between the troops and the rebels at Tientsin, several rebellious who styled themselves generals were taken alive, and a great number of others were dead on the field. The chief, who has occupied a fortified post in the mountains, is still holding out with his few faithful followers. Owing to the long distance that must be traversed and the possible mishaps that might occur, the Governor-General ordered the captured chiefs to be executed at the place where they were kept in custody, instead of taking them to the capital.

The Chi-ku-are, at Tientsin, which was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst., was one of the oldest buildings in the empire and a relic of the past. It was erected in the Han dynasty and has been kept in repair since the Tang dynasty. Formerly some great men were installed within its walls to perform their sacerdotal functions, but when it being discovered that they were not strictly keeping the regulations of the order, they were expelled and afterwards parts of the vast temple were appropriated to collegiate uses. The grand Hall of the Temple being chiefly of solid masonry, was not burnt down.

An audacious member of the *Kelao Hui* has for some time been sojourning in Amoy and making his living by selling medicines and giving phlogistic exhibitions. He has all along been passing himself off as a veteran and a man of high official rank in the army. The other day he showed himself with a fine tunic and a piece of leather and went to call upon

the Colonel, whom he asked for a loan. The Colonel not knowing his visitor's true character, of course received him, but later on a deputy, who entertained suspicions of the *quasi* man of rank, went out to gather information regarding him, and it was found that he was an impostor. He was immediately arrested, and upon being searched a ticket of membership of the *Kelao Hui* was found upon him. The audacious adventurer is now a prisoner.

On hearing the statements made at one of the judicial examinations by Mr. Masco's boy, who asserted that a certain Wu Te-chung was a member of the *Kelao Hui*, the Viceroy immediately sent to Foochow and had this Wu in question arrested. The City magistrate had him tried the other day, and it turned out that Wu was entirely innocent, was not in the least degree connected with the secret society, and never knew the prisoner who implicated him. He said that he had been an instructor in the torpedo department at the Foochow Arsenal at a salary of 10 taels per month, and that he knew nothing whatever about the secret society. The prisoner Hui, when questioned, acknowledged that he did not know the man before him and said that he was undergoing such tortures at the time that he named Wu to obtain a respite.

AMOF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Woodyear's Circus opened on Monday the 18th instant on Kullang to a crowded house, hundreds of people having to be turned away. The spectacle which was so liberally lit up and tastefully decorated is capable of accommodating 5,000 people, but on the opening night its capacity was tested to the utmost limit. Wealth untold awaits Woodyear's season here. The programme was replete with attractions and the skill of the large assemblage of "stars" was something marvellous to behold. The Circus is the best and strongest ever seen in this part of the world. The management is certainly to be congratulated on having arranged a show which for variety and individual excellence of its features would be very hard to beat anywhere. The clowning of Messrs. Victor, Martin, Pippo and Fewdowles was very clever and brought down the house several times. Victor as a clown is really very clever, and a thing which must be seen to be believed; the contortionist set by Little Ethel is also a very strong attraction. Professor Victor Valzette, who is also well known as a clever paracheutist, intends to give an exhibition of his skill as an aeronaut in a day or two after their departure for Shanghai. His parachute performance is one of exceptional daring as he uses a parachute without a hoop; the time it takes to expand is much larger than is usual in such exhibitions, and he drops several hundred feet before the piece of frail silk opens out to check the fearful velocity of his fall. I believe the circus will fold its tent and depart from this port for your place about on the 27th inst., and we shall once more revert to the privilege of our own devices for amusement.—*Mercury*.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

About forty-two steamers and three sailing vessels have arrived and loaded since the port opened. This is not better than in previous years to the same date, but the season is a very late one, and will no doubt stop up lost time. Now that all the festivities and sports time have given way to hard work and goose shooting, there is not much to write about, or leisure to do it, but some bare facts must be given, such as the visit of H.M.S. *Kiriband* with a new Commander, and of a number of old friends. Bishop Corle (of Corea) has come to cheer the members of the Church of England. Last Sunday he gave an address rather than a sermon, and paid a very just tribute to the missionaries who for so many years had done service in H. M. C. C. We learn that at last we are to have English service regularly, but the community is too small to expect that a church will ever be built unless the Governments come to the rescue. This morning two new Pilots were appointed in the places of Messrs. Robinson and Blackford, who died last winter, and it is said a third vacancy (or rather another new one) will soon be filled, as the proper number of (3) efficient Pilots is not yet complete.—N. C. Daily News.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Jerusalem now has a railroad. London has 4,000 letter-carriers. The theatres in London regularly employ over 15,000 people.

Russia is gratified at the steps taken in Paris against the Anarchists.

Denmark has subscribed \$55,000 for its display at the World's Fair.

France proposes to exercise stricter control of foreign insurance companies.

Many African travellers have faith in the commercial development of Africa.

Lady Zetland has collected \$25,000 toward the Irish Hospital for Consumptives.

Deacon, for killing M. Abellie in his wife's bedroom, will be tried at Nice, May 6th.

A large robbery in the Gray Museum turns out to have been perpetrated by an official.

Two hundred and twenty-four wine-growers from the Rhine region will exhibit at Chicago.

A loan of nearly \$50,000 is necessary, it is said, to cover Kaiser William's extravaganzas.

The gas company of Paris pays the city about \$4,000,000 a year and lights the streets and public buildings at cost.

A movement is on foot for the harmonizing of the laws of Bavaria and Prussia regarding the manufacture and sale of beer.

Austria will make a fine exhibit of glass, porcelain, brocade, leather, artistic iron and cabinet work at the World's Fair.

The "Statesman's Year Book," published by Macmillan & Co., shows that there are 356,676 unhabited houses in Zealand and Wales.

The Government Labor Bureau at Melbourne has found work for 1,500 men who were out of employment the last time.

Emperor William requires whoever goes to the German-East African Colony to obligate himself not to write a line to any European paper.

It is stated that the Spanish Government will reproduce at the World's Fair the vessel *Sancta Maria*, in which Columbus made his voyage of discovery.

A copy of the original edition of "Pickwick" given by Dickens to Macready has been sold for \$1,000 to a collector of rare books.

A new "Hottel card" has just been issued by the British Postoffice. The idea is to make it possible to send short notes without the publicity of a post card and at less cost than a letter.

Some one has been urging the introduction of black edged postage stamps for the convenience of people in mourning.

Three of the partners of a large varnish factory near London have died within a year, leaving an aggregate fortune of over \$100,000,000 in personally, besides large estates in lands.

In Dresden a laborer was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for stealing a crocodile from a menagerie. The creature was brought into court as the chief witness against him.

One of the largest camellia plants ever known is growing in a nursery near Birmingham. It quite fills a large green-house. Some 2,000 buds have been trimmed from the tree and it still has 6,000.

Archdeacon Farrar says that "when we look back to the state of society in England fifty years ago and compare it with the present condition of things, we may thank God and take courage."

Richard Wagner left his autobiography with Ferdinand Fraeger, to be published when his son Siegfried reached his majority. Siegfried is now twenty-one, and the autobiography will soon appear.

James A. Spurgeon, who is to carry on the ministerial duties at the London Tabernacle, is a younger brother of the late famous preacher, and has been time being assistant pastor of the great church.

The Committee of French Deputies on the World's Fair have agreed unanimously to recommend to the Chamber the granting of the Government's request for 3,500,000 francs for the French exhibit.

The new villa of the Empress of Austria in Corfu has been ransacked by brigands, who made sad havoc in the place and walked off with a lot of bric-a-brac and art treasures which mooned the place.

A Boston woman on a visit to Rome called at the Vatican, and, being informed that the Pope was ill, offered to give him the Christian science treatment, but the offer was declined. The Pope sticks to the old school.

The Wild West Show has collapsed in London, probably because it was found too tame, with its poor tired horses and mustangs and dejected aboriginals, even for the untamed London man's taste.

The conduit that is to bring the water from the reservoir at St. Cloud to Paris is made of rolled steel pipes, five feet in diameter inside, with a thickness of nearly a quarter of an inch. The man-holes are five to every mile.

Because a colored minister at Yonkers continued to preach to his congregation after it was claimed his resignation had been accepted, he was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct at the instance of some of the members.

A well known naval authority, writing under a pseudonym, says that England is doing a maritime Sadowa. To hold her position she should have 40 per cent. of the naval power of the world, while she has but 23 per cent.

What are described as the finest stables in the world are those occupied by the magnificent horses of the Baroness Von Zuyland in Paris. The stables cover three acres of ground, and are fitted up in a style that is little less than sumptuous.

In the Criminal Court of Düsseldorf a man has been condemned to five years' penal servitude for robbery and to death for murder, in strict conformity with the letter of the law. The legal brother now is which sentence should be carried out first.

The intolerance of the Turk has a new illustration in the recent order of the Porte compelling the closing of all mission schools which could not show a firman authorizing their establishment, and forbidding instruction in private dwellings.

The Pope speaks in praise of "that most illustrious man," Christopher Columbus, is pleased to learn what the United States is going to make the Columbian Fair a success, and pronounces his blessing upon the enterprise in a very fervent manner.

A pupil of Joachim, Betty Schwabe, aged sixteen, the master's "favorite pupil," has made a brilliant debut in Berlin, playing a concerto of Joachim's, Mendelssohn's concerto and a Violinist's ballad. The critics predict a brilliant future for her.

Whether Mme. Bernhardt's remark about spending her later years in a convent was meant seriously or not, Paris has taken it up in characteristic fashion, and the catchword for expression of the unlikely is, "Out, when Bernhardt takes the veil."

The committee in Aix for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope has published an appeal to all Catholics to participate in the restoration and signing of a memorial petition to the King of Italy, requesting him to "return to the Holy Chair its heritage."

In the Caucasian provinces of Georgia, where a drought has lasted long, marriageable girls are yoked in couples with a yoke on their shoulders, a priest holds the reins, and thus harnessed they wade through rivers, puddles and marshes, praying, screaming, weeping and laughing.

Dr. Knoch, who is getting up an armed force at his own expense, with four tame elephants to carry guns and other heavy supplies to go to the assistance of Emla Pasha, is a German-American biologist and ornithologist, well-known in Berlin. He inherited several million dollars from his father.

The experiment of the killing of cattle by electricity will soon be tried at the Aberdeen abattoir, where the electric plant is now being installed. The experiment proves that the manner of killing the cattle now used inflicts no harm on the quality of the beef, the application of electricity will hereafter be general.

A bag containing guineas, half-guineas and foreign coins was found the other day in the family vault at Stanes Cemetery, Ireland, by a gentleman named Rogan. It is not reported whether the hoard was secreted by a miserly ancestor or not. The coins are heavy enough and rare enough to bring in market the sum of \$500.

The managers of the Paris theatres have combined. First, they seek protection against the excessive control of the State. Then the scale of fees established by the Society of Authors, by which every dramatist receives 12 per cent upon the gross receipts of a play and a hundred francs' worth of places at every performance, is unbearable.

Gustav Willisch, a Berlin shop-keeper, was fined \$50 for a telephone call a month ago for having called a telephone girl who kept him waiting fifteen minutes "a miserable, brazen-faced woman." The prosecution asked that he be fined only \$5, but the police court held this penalty to be too mild, as telephone girls needed special protection from lust.

In preparation for the next stage of Paris the French War Department has taken steps toward the construction of an immense establishment in the city for the preservation of meat, by freezing. Similar establishments on a smaller scale will be attached to the forts encircling the Capital. The cold air will be supplied to all from a central station operated according to a new compressed air system.

Paris dunes announce that Queen Natalie is about to go to London. Incongruity to find a publisher for her memoirs. In Berlin and Vienna her efforts to this end were rendered futile by the authorities. The memoirs are expected to give some details of the Mikado's character, and give some account of his performance as a ruler.

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WHAT DOES A SPUR DO FOR A HORSE?

Your horse is weak and weary with a long day's journey. You have ridden him since early morning. Impatient to reach shelter for the night, you drive the spur into his painful sides. He leaps forward, and for a time trots onward rapidly. What did the spur do for him? Did it give him strength? If so, why feed him? If not, what made him go faster? Here is a short personal statement which a man makes. Try if you can see any likeness between the two cases.

He says: "Up to August, 1885, I was always a strong, healthy man. At that time I had to feel tired, dull and heavy, with a faint, drowsy sensation as if I should tumble down any minute. I could not imagine what was coming over me. There was a bad taste in my mouth, my breath was bad, and my mouth would often fill with an offensive slimy matter. My appetite was poor, and after eating I suffered great pain, and what would not all over me. I had much pain in the stomach, and was sick every morning, and threw up a great deal of phlegm. I also had a pain like the thrust of a knife cutting me between the shoulders and low down in the back at the kidneys. When at work I got tired in five minutes, and had to stand and rest."

"I kept on with my work, however, for some time as best I could, for I had a wife and family depending upon me. But it was a hard and tedious task, as even stooping made me cry out with pain. After a while I grew so weak I could scarcely crawl about, and was compelled to give up my employment. When I ventured out of doors I felt so dizzy that I had frequently to stop and rest for fear of falling, and was so weak that people would call me a feeble man, and I had often to call a chemist's and get a draught to help me home. I tried herbs and other medicines, and was attended by a doctor, but I got no better. In this dead-and-alive way I lingered on until April, 1890, when my wife got an Almanac from the druggist, and in it I read of a case of a railway guard at Manchester, who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup after the doctors had given him up. So I wrote to him, and he replied that it had cured him and would do me good. Upon this I got a bottle, and after a few doses I felt better, and by keeping on using it I was soon all right and back at my work, and have been well ever since. When I feel signs of stomach disorder a few doses of the medicine directly. I feel very grateful for the great benefit I have received, and with others who may be ill, to know of it, as I had known of Mother Seigel's Syrup at the outset I would have been saved over four years' suffering. I have lived in Birkdale fifteen years, and if any one writes to me I shall be glad to reply."

(Signed) "THOMAS SPERRAR."

"Kitchen Range-street,"
"23, Stamford Road,"
"Birkdale, Southport."

Now, where is the likeness between Mr. Sperrar's experience and our illustration about the horse? It is this: The horse gains no new strength from the application of the spur. Of course we all see that he cannot. But the pain excites and makes a great deal of his nervous power—with a corresponding degree of exhaustion to follow. This is always Nature's way. She gives nothing for nothing. All must be paid for. Look back at Mr. Sperrar's statement where he says: "I kept on at my work for I had a wife and family depending upon me. That was his spur. It was weak and weary with him, as it is with me. But he had to go on for his labouring when he was unable, by having to give up work altogether, and what the end would have been had not Seigel's Syrup come to the rescue nobody can say. Possibly the saddest thing we can think of. Any way this triumphant medicine saved him, and he can work now without a spur."

If the reader also has indigestion and dyspepsia, with the painful and alarming consequences, and symptoms, or knows of another who has, he will be able to treat himself or advise his friend.—*Advt.*

THE HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Parker & Co.'s Register.)

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Thermometer—2.00
Thermometer—3.00
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